

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six months.
Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Avertissement: as ordered by the publisher
of the papers in the County of Port George, January
1st 1836.

For the first three insertions, one square
one dollar—each additional insertion twenty
five cents. For one square, per annum, ten
dollars. For one-fourth of a column, fifteen
dollars. For half column, twenty dollars—
For one column, thirty dollars.

POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

HYMN FOR THE 4TH OF JULY.

Give of every perfect gift!
Before thy throne we bend the knee,
And, thankful for the past, we lift
Our hymns of solemn joy to Thee!
We offer praise—for thou hast given,
To us the freedom of our fires;
And brighter yet shall flit to heaven,
Devotion's thousand altar-fires!

To thee we owe this goodly land,
Freed from the stern oppressor's rod;
And here we, with our willing hand,
Our incense to our Father's God!
Accept the grateful sacrifice,
Jehovah! in this hour of bliss;
While peans ring and hymns arise,
From many a humble shrine like this.

In gloomier hours, when Freedom's flag,
Was shrouded in oppression's gale—
When darkly from each beeting crag,
Poured down the tyrant's wrath like hail—
Our fathers looked to thee for aid,
And dimly through the storm of war,
Thy bow of promise was displayed,
Hope bearing token from afar.

The victory, oh God! was thine,
And thine forever be the praise,
While peace shall spread her wing benign,
And hither brightly o'er our ways—
Plenty shall laugh among our fields,
Where Freedom lit her altar fires—
And the free peasant, as he kneels,
Shall bless thee for his martyr sires!

To God, then, be our praise poured—
Hymns of the heart to Thee we lift;
Worthy of honor art thou, Lord!
Giver of every perfect gift!

Curious expedient of an Indian Chief.
—Mr. Irving, in his "Rocky Mountains,"
furnishes considerable information relative
to the Crow tribe of Indians, whose coun-
try extends from the Black Hills to the
Rocky Mountains. The following ex-
tract describes a singular method to which
the Chief of the tribe once resorted, in or-
der to induce his people to give up some
furs which they had stolen from a white
hunter:—

"In the course of one of his trapping
expeditions was quartered in the village
of Arapooish, and a guest in the lodge of
the chieftain. He had collected a large
quantity of furs, and, fearful of being
plundered, he deposited but a part in the
lodge of the chief; the rest he buried in a
cache. One night Arapooish came into
the lodge with a cloudy brow, and seated
himself for a time without a word. At
length, turning to Campbell, 'You have
more furs with you,' said he, 'than you
have brought into my lodge.'

'I have,' replied Campbell.
'Where are they?'

Campbell knew the uselessness of any
prevarication with an Indian; and the im-
portance of complete frankness. He de-
scribed the exact place where he had con-
cealed his peltries.

'It is well,' replied Arapooish; 'you
speak straight. It is just as you say. But
your cache has been robbed. Go and see
how many skins have been taken from it.'

Campbell examined the cache, and es-
timated his loss to be about one hundred
and fifty beaver skins.

Arapooish now summoned a meeting of
the village. He bitterly reproached his
people for robbing a stranger who had con-
fided to their honor; and commanded
that whoever had taken the skins should
bring them back—declaring that as Camp-
bell was his guest and an inmate of his
lodge, he would not eat or drink until
every skin was restored to him!

The meeting broke up and every one
dispersed. Arapooish now charged Camp-
bell to give neither reward nor thanks to
any one who should bring in the beaver
skins but to keep count as they were de-
livered.

In a little while the skins began to make
their appearance, a few at a time; they
were laid down in the lodge, and those
who brought them departed without say-
ing a word. The day passed away. Ara-
pooish sat in one corner of his lodge,
wrapped up in his robe, scarcely moving
a muscle of his countenance. When
night arrived, he demanded if all the skins
had been brought in. Above a hundred
had been given up, and Campbell ex-
pressed himself contented. Not so the Crow
chieftain. He fasted all that night, nor
tasted a drop of water. In the morning,
some more skins were brought in, and
continued to come one and two at a
time, throughout the day; until but a few
were wanting, to make the number com-
plete. Campbell was now anxious to put
an end to the fastings of the old chief, and
again declared that he was perfectly sat-
isfied. Arapooish demanded what num-

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WHOLE No. 630

Western



Courier.

ber of skins were yet wanting. On be-
ing told, he whispered to some of his peo-
ple, who disappeared. After a time the
number were brought in, though it was
evident they were not any of the skins
that had been stolen, but others gleaned
in the village.

'Is all right now?' demanded Arapo-
oish.

'Good! now bring me meat and drink!'
When they were alone Arapooish had
a conversation with his guest.

'When you come another time among
Crows,' said he, 'don't hide your goods:
trust to them and they will not wrong you.
Put your goods in the lodge of a chief, and
they are sacred, hide them in a cache,
and any who finds will steal them. My
people have now given up your goods for
my sake; but there are some foolish young
men in the village, who may be disposed
to be troublesome. Don't linger, there-
fore, but pack your horses immediately,
and be off.'

Campbell took his advice and made his
way safely out of the Crow country. He
has ever since maintained, that the Crows
are not so black as they are painted.—
'Trust to their honor,' says he, 'and
you are safe; trust to their honesty, and
they will steal the hair off your head.'

The Ruling Passion.—It is related
that Taylor, stockjobber, who died a
number of years ago in London, worth
one hundred thousand pounds sterling in-
vested in government stocks, was so pe-
nurious that he hardly allowed himself
the common necessities of life. A few
days before his decease, when it became
evident that he could live but a few days
longer, he sent for the officers of the parish
in which he lived, who found the old
man in a wretched bed in the garret, with
nought to eat but a rasher of bacon and
a potatoe, of which he asked them to par-
take. One of them accepted the offer,
upon which he desired an old crone, who
served him in several capacities, to broil
another—but on finding that there was
nothing more in the house, he severely
reprimanded her for not having his 'order
supplied with at least, a quarter of a
pound of bacon, to cut into rashers when-
ever it was wanted for company. He
then informed the parish officers that he
had bequeathed in his will one thousand
pounds for the relief of the poor—and
eagerly inquired if they would not allow
him a discount for prompt payment. This
being agreed to, he, with apparent
satisfaction, immediately gave them a
check on his banker for nine hundred and
fifty pounds. And after declaring that
he had made an excellent bargain, breath-
ed his last.

INDIAN MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A young
Indian having failed in his attention to a
young squaw, she made complaint to an
old chief, who appointed a hearing for the
trial. The lady laid her case before the
judge, and explained the nature of the
promise made her. It consisted of sun-
dry visits to her wig-wam, many little un-
definable attentions, and bunch of feathers
and several yards of red flannel. This
was the charge. The faithless swain de-
nied the undefinable attentions in toto.
He had visited her father's wig-wam for
the purpose of passing away time. When
it was not convenient to hunt; and had
given the feathers and flannel from friend-
ly motives and nothing further. During
the latter part of the trial the squaw faint-
ed. The plea was considered valid, and
the offender sentenced to give the lady 'a
yellow feather, a brooch that was dangled
from his nose, and a dozen coon skins.'—
The sentence was no sooner concluded
than the squaw sprang upon her feet, and
clapping her hands, exclaimed with joy,
'now me be ready to court again.'

From the Genesee Farmer.

"THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT."

Hard times! Hard times!!—this is
the cry from Castine to New Orleans,
from Dubuque to the Atlantic. The
West, into which a stream of gold and
silver for months has been rapidly flowing,
and the East which fancies this stream
is draining them of their heart's blood—
the North where corn was frozen and
wheat smothered, and the South where
negroes rise and cotton falls—the deni-
zens of the coast who rave because they
cannot get shaved, and the planters and
miners of the south and the west who are
shaved at the rate of seven per cent. per
month—the great fishes who have long
swallowed the little ones, and the whole
fry of little ones who are in such haste to
be swallowed—those who have banks, and
those who wish to have banks—all are
joining in one general cry of Hard times!
We would ask what can it mean? Is there
a natural cause—one necessarily resulting
from the operation of our soil, our cli-
mate, our institutions—one which we our-
selves have not created, and which we
cannot control, for such a state of things?
or rather, admitting the existence of the
evil to the extent alleged, can it not be
satisfactorily traced to ourselves, to a
course of conduct which is difficult to jus-
tify by any known code of morals, by any
system civil or religious.

Is the present distress resulting from a
cessation of the demand for labor? No;
for never was the call for labor of all
kinds greater, or more promptly or liber-
ally rewarded. From the lowest grade
of day laborers, to the highest in the me-
chanical or professional departments; all
can find employment; all do, or should
earn their living; none need be idle, none
need be beggars or paupers; none need
bread, or fear starvation; for while a
man has health and hands, he can labor,
and labor will ensure bread of not com-
petence. The man who has a spark of
the genuine feeling of independence
which should be the characteristic of
Americans, while he can honestly and
honorably support himself by labor, will
be the last to complain of hard times.

Is it the partial failure of the crops for
the past year which has brought about
such a revulsion in the state of affairs?—
By no means. There is abundance of
food, both bread and meat in the country,
and all fears to the contrary may be giv-
en to the winds. The prices are rather
higher than usual it is true, but has not
labor risen in an equal or even greater
ratio? and will not the avails of a day's
work purchase as much food or clothing
or any of the necessities of life as it
would last year? There was a time
when a few alarmists took advantage of
circumstances, and obtained in some in-
stances extravagant prices; but this may
be traced to other causes rather than the
actual scarcity of food. Is the fall of one
cent per pound of cotton sufficient to pro-
duce the effects complained of at the south?
No, in a healthy state of the community
it would not have the weight of a feather;
and all the deficiency in our northern
crops, or fall of prices in southern ones,
would not in other times have brought
starvation to any community, or prostra-
ted a single respectable merchant.

To what then is the present distresses
of the country owing, since it cannot be
justly attributed to a want of labor, want
of food, or want of money for all safe and
reasonable purposes. Simply to what has
been pronounced the root of all evil, the
'love of money.' Fostered by success
this 'haste to be rich,' has become a
mania infesting all classes; and all the
ordinary business of the community, all
rational and prudent means of securing
competence, have been swallowed up in
the vortex of speculation. Labor has in
a great measure become dishonorable;
the man who honestly pays his debts
punctually is looked upon with a surprise
bordering on contempt, and he is consid-
ered as belonging to another age; men
are so accustomed to be shaved, that the
very men who suffer from this irregular
source of profit, look upon a man who is
content with less than 2 per cent. per
month, as an incorrigible fool; and every-
thing indicates a deep and general break-
ing up of honorable principle, an aban-
donment of former usages, a depravation
of individual morality and rectitude, and
the happiness and prosperity of life are
recklessly placed in hazard, and at the
mercy of a single cast of fortune's dice.
All this demoralization, and the whole
train of ruinous consequences, may be
directly or indirectly traced to a system
built on promises to pay. The credit sys-
tem, so long as it was kept within pro-
per limits, was advantageous to the com-
munity, but so soon as it transcended
these boundaries, it became a Pandora's
box to disseminate evil, and ultimately
ruin. Some few promised to pay, made
fortunes, and did actually pay; it was
therefore inferred that all might do so, and
the consequence is, all legitimate business
and industry is dispensed with; capital
for the transaction of affairs has been
considered unnecessary, and present ap-
pearances indicate that the bubble which
under such circumstances, and the natu-
ral inherent vigor of the country, has
reached such a magnitude, is about to
burst and leave the credit men with ruined
fortunes, and in most cases with ruined
characters.

The commercial relations of the coun-
try and the world may require banks for
the purpose of deposit and exchange; their
notes may be valuable as part of the
currency so long as they are able to pay;
but when a state of things arrives, wheth-
er by the over issues of paper, or by
commercial or political revolutions of the
age, in which payment is impossible, it is
evident distress and failures must inevi-
tably ensue. This time in our country has
arrived. The paper promising to pay,
greatly exceeds any possible means of
redeeming it; two thirds of the paper in
the country must remain unpaid on any
emergency which should call for a gen-
eral redemption of the promises they con-
tain. It is these promises without the
ability to meet them, that has deranged
our whole country, and substituted gam-
bling and speculation, for honest industry,
and slow, though ultimately sure, suc-
cess. The granting new men leave to
issue new promises might for a time less-
en the distress; but as such promises
add nothing to the means of actual re-
demption, they will in the end add to the
weight of the ruinous catastrophe, which
it requires scarcely the utterance of a
single word to produce, and which like

an avalanche will overwhelm the maker
and the holder of all such baseless prom-
ises in undistinguished ruin.

Farmers from their circumstances are
in most cases exempt from the general
pressure; they have made, and should
make but few promises, and these they
are generally ready to redeem. The half
pledged merchant, and manufacturer,
and the speculator, may have inveighed
them into the permission to prop up their
sinking credit with the name of the sub-
stantial farmer, and hence trouble or the
total loss of property may be staring him
in the face—and observation has convinced
us that nine tenths of the farmers who
fail, owe their prostration to this cause—
yet where the farmer has been as care-
ful of his credit and name as he is of his
money he has nothing to fear from hard
times. The practice of underwriting,
should, by the farmer be reformed alto-
gether. His name should never be seen
within the doors of a bank; and his deal-
ings should be of a nature where prom-
ises are rarely given or accepted. His
drafts are on a bank where protests are
rarely issued, and need never be feared
with such backers as industry and econ-
omy. A farmer can be, and when he
understands his privileges and his rights,
is, one of the most independent men on
earth. Of the bounties of heaven he re-
ceives freely, to the needy and the wretch-
ed he should as freely give; but duty to
himself, and to the country, demands that
so far as he is concerned, no further ex-
tension of the credit or promise to pay
system shall be made; that his name
shall not be used to pamper the lust for
living without labor, or swell the tide of
gambling and speculation that threatens
to overflow all that Americans should
hold dear.

OBSERVER.

The third Annual Report of the Directors
of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal
Company to the Stockholders.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting their Third Annual Re-
port, the Board of Directors deem it a
matter of congratulation to state that not-
withstanding all the embarrassments they
have had to encounter, and which still
seem to hang over most of our public im-
provements, this great work, in the speedy
completion of which the States of Pen-
sylvania and Ohio have a deep inter-
est, has been steadily progressing, and
that the most favorable results may be an-
ticipated from the measures adopted since
their last Annual Report.

By reference to that document, it will
be found that up to the 16th of Septem-
ber last, there had been paid for work
and materials about \$207,000; of which
sum about \$30,000 had been borrowed on
the personal responsibilities of individual
members of the Board of Directors, and
at the close of the month of October,
there was due to contractors, the further
sum of about \$70,000. By the arrange-
ments then made with the Stockholders
in Philadelphia, the means were obtained
of discharging those claims, and the
Board were enabled to retain most of the
contractors on the line, and pay addition-
al estimates for work in the months of
February and April.

After the adjournment of the Legisla-
ture, measures were promptly taken to
present the necessary documents to the
proper officers of the State, to secure its
patronage to this work under the provi-
sions of the Act recently passed, and on the
11th day of May, the signature of the
Governor of Ohio was obtained to a sub-
scription on behalf of the State, to the
Capital Stock of the Company to the
amount of four hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars, and a requisition on the
Fund Commissioners of the State for the
payment of one hundred and forty-five
thousand dollars as the first instalment due
on said subscription.

To bring a portion of this instalment
immediately into use to sustain the work
which was then progressing, application
was made to the Commissioners having
charge of the surplus revenue which had
been distributed to the counties of Trum-
bull and Portage, for a loan to the State
Fund Commissioners, for the term of two
years, for the sum of forty-two thousand
dollars, and this amount placed at the dis-
posal of the proper officers of the Compa-
ny, in part payment of the instalment due
from the State. This sum will enable the
Board to pay the estimate of work, up to
the 1st of the present month, and leave a
balance due from the State for future op-
erations, of one hundred and three thou-
sand dollars.

To meet the estimates for work during
the winter and spring, a loan was obtain-
ed by the Board of Directors, which
amounts at this time to about fourteen
thousand dollars, and embraces nearly all
the present liabilities of the Company be-
yond their means of paying with the for-
ty-two thousand dollars already received
on the instalments due from the State.

The amount of work done up
to the present time, includ-
ing incidental expenses
incurred, will not vary far
from

\$381,000

Of which amount there has
been paid by collections
from individual stockhold-
ers,

By collections from the State, \$290,000
By loans of the Board, 42,000
14,000

Total amount of payments, \$346,009

Balance remaining unpaid, and
which is mostly retained as
per centage on work done
until the contracts are com-
pleted \$35,000

By this statement it will be seen that
the present resources of the Company for
future operations, without further collec-
tions from the stockholders, are limited to
the sum of \$103,000 now due from the
State. This amount it is expected, will
be received in time to meet the claims of
the contractors, as they will fall due here-
after, and would if applied to that use,
probably sustain the work until August
or September, when other means would be
required for its further progress.

If they could not then be obtained, and
the work should be suspended, and the
present contracts abandoned, by default of
the Company, the per centage heretofore
retained would become due, and other
more serious consequences would follow,
the final result of which cannot be fore-
seen.

By making provisions at this time for
raising from the stockholders the further
sum of \$160,000 payable in the months
of August, September and October, the
Company would then be entitled to re-
ceive an additional sum from the State of
\$50,000, which would carry on the work
under the present contracts for more than
two months.

The necessity of ascertaining at the
present time, what course under all these
circumstances, the stockholders will direct
them to pursue, has induced the Board of
Directors to delegate two of their number,
(George Handy and Leicester King,) a
committee to confer with the stockholders
in Philadelphia, and make such arrange-
ments with them for the payment of in-
stalments at a future day, as they shall
deem expedient, without lessening the
amount to be finally received on each
share, and to facilitate their negotiations,
a resolution has been passed by the Board,
requiring the balances due on each share
of the stock to be paid on the 25th day
of July next.

The object of the Board in adopting
these measures was to extend to the Com-
mittee all the facilities in their power of
negotiating with any of the Stockholders
for the payment of future instalments,
and they have no intention or desire of
urging them further than they shall be in-
structed by the Stockholders, a great ma-
jority of whom reside in Philadelphia, and
on whom they rely for counsel and advice
as well as for the means of carrying on
the enterprise.

In accordance with the wishes of the
Stockholders, directions were given at the
close of the last year to the principal En-
gineers, to dispense with as many of their
assistants as the safety of the work would
allow, and the contractors were not requir-
ed to perform more labor during the winter
than was requisite to keep the line in a
state of preservation; consequently very
little was done, until the opening of spring
when the prospect of obtaining aid from
the State gave additional energy to the
contractors, and the work was resumed
with vigor.

By transferring the principal duties
heretofore devolving upon the President
of the Board, to the Chief Engineer and
the Secretary, the salary of that officer
is dispensed with, and by committing the
entire line to the charge of one principal
Engineer, the current expenses have been
diminished about twenty-five hundred dol-
lars.

Having received several propositions
for the purchase of portions of lands
which have been donated to the Company,
the Directors have deemed it expedient to
make sale of eleven acres, which were
given by two individuals, and have enter-
ed into contracts to that effect, at the
price of ten thousand dollars. The price
at which these lands were sold confirms
the opinion heretofore expressed by the
Board, that the donations in land, and ob-
ligations for money well secured, will ex-
ceed the sum of seventy-five thousand
dollars.

The procrastination of the work, which
has already resulted from the want of
funds, by causing some of the contractors
to abandon their contracts, will enhance
the expense and retard its completion at
least one year beyond the period antici-
pated at the commencement of the work, and
a suspension during the present season,
must add greatly to the expense, and re-
sult in serious injury and embarrassment
to the Company.

Being fully sensible, however, of the
extreme difficulty of raising funds in the
present embarrassed state of the Country,
the Board are prepared to acquiesce in
any measure which may be deemed ex-
pedient by the Stockholders, after they
shall have obtained full information upon
the subject, and understand the probable

consequences of the course to be recom-
mended.

An abstract from the reports of the En-
gineers, made to the Board of Public
Works of Ohio in April last, showing the
progress and condition of the work at that
time, with the additional work since, will
accompany this Report.

CANAL OFFICE, Warren, Ohio, }
June 13th, 1837. }
Signed for and on behalf
of the Board of Directors,
W. ROBISON, Jr. Pres't.
LEICESTER KING, Sec'y.

*This will appear in Pamphlet Form.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.
We learn that Judge King has suc-
ceeded in effecting a loan in Philadelphia,
on the faith of the state, for the Pennsyl-
vania and Ohio canal. Below will be
found the proceedings of the Philadelphia
stockholders.

At an adjourned meeting of the stock-
holders of the Pennsylvania and Ohio
Canal Company, held at the Philadel-
phia Exchange, on the 11th of July,
1837, A. MILLER, Esq. was called to
the chair, and R. TOLAND, Esq. was
appointed secretary.

The following stockholders being pres-
ent, viz: T. Biddle, Leicester King, J.
Dugan, J. F. Leaming, A. Sym-
ington, J. Donaldson, Del. Insurance
Co. Secretary; E. Rodgers, S. Tams,
G. Handy, T. P. Hoopes, J. S. Ril-
ley, J. Lindsay, W. Young, pres. U.
S. Insurance Co. H. Gratz, J. Ran-
dall, and F. Wharton.

A report of the state of the company
was again submitted, by Leicester King,
Esq. for the information of those who
had not attended the previous meeting
held on the 3d inst.

The report of the committee appointed
at the meeting held on the 3d inst. was
then read and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Handy, Symington, Hoopes
and Rodgers were appointed a committee
to wait on the stockholders not present,
to explain the measures adopted at this
meeting, and obtain their concurrence
thereto.

It was moved and carried, That a
Synopsis of the proceedings of the meet-
ing be printed in circular form, and
furnished to each stockholder, with a
copy of the report of the committee an-
nexed.

R. TOLAND, Sec.

"The committee appointed at a meeting
of stockholders of the Pennsylvania
and Ohio Canal Company, held at the
Philadelphia Exchange, on the 3d of
July, 1837, for the purpose of taking
into consideration the statement of the
affairs of the Company, submitted by
LEICESTER KING, Esq. respectfully
report as follows:

"Your committee having attentively
weighed the subject, entrusted to their
consideration, recommend that the stock-
holders, resident in Philadelphia, pay
such an amount as will, with the instal-
ments already paid, make an aggregate
of fifty-five dollars on each share of stock
respectively held by them.

"Your committee beg leave further to
recommend, that negotiable notes, pay-
able in five equal monthly instalments,
the first to fall due on the 15th of Sept-
ember next, (or at an average of time equiva-
lent thereto) be received by the directors
for said amount.

"Your committee further respectfully
recommend, that the president and direc-
tors permit any stockholder who has paid
thirty dollars or more, on each share held
by him, in lieu of applying any amount
hereafter paid, to instalments on his whole
number of shares, to apply said amount
to such number of shares as will thereby
be rendered full stock, and upon surren-
dering his certificate to the agent of the
company, to receive a certificate of full
stock for the number of shares so paid in
full, and a new certificate for the residue,
as they stood before said payment was
made.

"Your committee congratulate their
fellow-stockholders upon the brightening
prospects of the company. They have
been informed from an authentic source,
that ample means are provided for the
completion of the Wabash and Erie canal.
From the amount of stock subscribed,
there is every probability that the Akron
and Painesville rail-road will shortly be
commenced. It is also supposed, the Il-
linois and Michigan canal will be com-
pleted at no very distant period. These
three works penetrate extensive regions
of fertile country, and must cause a great
accession to the business of the Penn-
sylvania and Ohio Canal. The subscription
on the part of Ohio, creates a community
of interest with that state, and adds one-
third to the capital of the company. In
short, from a full and impartial consid-
eration of all the circumstances within their
reach, your committee see nothing to dis-
courage them, but on the contrary, think
they have good grounds for believing the
Pennsylvania and Ohio canal will be
brought to a successful termination, and
prove a profitable investment.

JOHN LINDSAY,
THOS. P. HOOPES,
THOMAS BIDDLE,
EVANS RODGERS,
J. RANDALL."

EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Plough
Boy, captain Armstrong, on her passage
from Plaquemine to St. Marienville, burst
her boiler, and caused the death of three
persons, and severely scalded several oth-
ers—the boat shortly after sunk, and is
presumed to be a total loss.—N. O. Com.